

requiring some sort of a repellent. The adult jigger adheres to the skin and anchors itself by the freedom of the woods and open fields, attaching itself to leaves and grasses and utterly ignoring all human intruders. The young are hatched in July and August, and are found on the skin as minute orange-red larvae. For some inexplicable reason they show a considerable predilection for human society, willingly forsaking their natural habitat of the woods and fields for the human. When lodged upon the skin they immediately select a favorable site and rapidly begin to penetrate the outer layers by burrowing. The trouble begins with the first penetration. The first mild, becomes intense as the burrowing proceeds, and is accompanied by redness, swelling and inflammation. Frequently the eruption resembles that of a mosquito bite, but the itching is so severe that lesions due to violent scratching may ensue. The burrowing sites, and frequently the disapparing extremities of the intruders, are often well marked. Swelling, caused by boiling, may be a means of driving the invaders from their dermal incursions, and even if the search proves unsuccessful, the counterirritation produced by the instrument is pleasurable, and affords some relief. The lesion is flatted, if the swelling or oedema of the skin is considerable, or if the lesions are not recent, search will prove futile, as the larvae are already safely buried. The only remedy then, hope for an early termination of the infestation, lies, this usually requiring from five to seven days. Several extremely useful preparations are prescribed by physicians to soothe the mites, but so reduce the irritation as to prevent the itching. Bathing directly after exposure is advisable in order to drown the parasites. The best treatment is to prevent the avoidance of the haunts of the tormentors.

...the friends and traps which the Yankee Rooster Trooper Woolfolk Ham.